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The China Mail.

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1918
Indian
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ALEX. ROSS & CO.
Machinery Dept.
Phone 57.

No. 17 229.

號七月八年八十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1918.

午戌大歲年七國民華中

PRICE \$3.00 Per Mo. th.

NOTICE

ANY EUROPEAN Non ASIATIC or
INDIAN desiring to leave the
Colony should apply in person at the
Central Police Station between the hours
of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
daily.
Applicants will be required to produce
Passports or identification papers. All
persons, with certain exceptions, who
remain in the Colony for more than
7 days are required to register themselves
under the REGISTRATION OF
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of
Registration giving the particulars
required may be obtained at the G.P.O.
and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non compliance is a
fine not exceeding \$50.

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INSURANCE CO.
WHICH HAS THE SHARE OF
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LTD.,
and
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS
ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUND AT 31st DECEMBER, 1914.
\$23,970,367.
I—Authorized Capital \$8,000,000
Subscribed Capital \$4,600,000
Paid-up Capital \$2,437,500
II—Fire Funds.....\$3,837,047
III—Life & Annuity Funds.....\$7,587,590
Sinking Fund Account.....128,530

Revenue Fire Branch.....\$2,381,458
Life and Annuity.....\$1,111,593
Branches.....337,238
Revenue Marine Department.....478,940
Other Receipts.....25,339,228

The Accumulative Funds of the various
Branches are separately invested, and, by
Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet
the claims under the respective Depart-
ments of the Company's Business.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY,
LIMITED.

TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

NIGHT CARS
8.50 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.30 p.m. to 11.00
p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of
an hour.

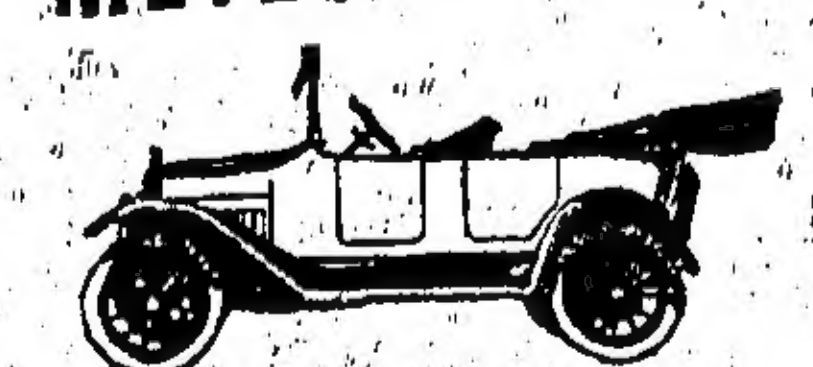
SUNDAYS
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12 Noon Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
6.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS on Week Days.
SATURDAY
Extra Car at 12 midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDING,
Des Voeux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for
all cars not already full running at the
time stated in the Company's time tables,
but not for special cars, can be obtained
on application at the Company's Office—
No Season ticket will be issued until
payment therefor has been made in Bank
Notes or by Cheque or Comprovisory order
representing Bank Note.

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From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 4 p.m.

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HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

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S.S. "SUI TAI" to Macao daily at 2 p.m. (Sundays excepted).
S.S. "SUI AN" from Macao daily at 2 p.m. (Sundays 3 p.m.).
S.S. "SUI TAI" from Macao daily at 7.30 a.m. (Sundays excepted).

Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions,
or from Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON, Booking Agents, Hongkong.



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PULVOSMIDROSIS.

AN IDEAL DUSTING POWDER

Keeps the feet and armpits cool and sweet in
the warmest weather and removes any unpleasant
odour.

Cures sore and blistered toes.

IN TINS 50 CTS. EACH.

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banks. Hotel for the best food, Refreshments, Accommodation and Cleanliness.
Cuisine under European Supervision.
A first-class Swing Orchestra renders selections from 5.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.
Special monthly terms for residents and for Shipping People.
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(THE ONLY AMERICAN HOTEL IN THE COLONY.)

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Nice and quiet yet only a few minutes' walk from the Bank and Central
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Monthly and Family Rates on application to the Proprietress.
Launches Meet Passenger-Boats.
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MRS. F. E. CAMERON.

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—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
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PORTLAND CEMENT

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

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**MACARONI, PASTE STARS,
EGG NOODLES, VERMICELLI,
AND ALL KINDS OF SOUP STUFFS.**

All our Pastes bear the "Booster" label and are made from Flour of the Best
Quality containing a large percentage of Gluten. Starch and Gluten are the
principal components of Flour. Gluten is easier to digest and contains more
nutrient than Starch. Manufactured under the most sanitary conditions.
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Cable Address: "Hingwah."

THE GREAT BATTLE.

A PAUSE IN THE BATTLE.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail)

CROSSING THE VESLE.

VIGOROUS ENEMY
RESISTANCE.

LONDON, Aug. 5.

Reuter's Correspondent at French
Headquarters, telegraphing this after-
noon, says:—

The enemy's artillery fire was very
heavy on the whole line of the Vesle,
and the Germans are opposing with
very vigorous resistance. Neverthe-
less, French patrols crossed the river
at several points between Semoussy
and Fismes, where the Americans
crossed, and between Fismes and
Metz.

The Germans north of the bank
are abundantly supplied with
machine-guns. Their aviators are
machine-gunning our troops.

Between Muizon and Rheims,
where we are firmly established on
the southern bank, there has been
very hard fighting.

A hot encounter occurred, notably
at Vautas Farm, near Muizon, for
a passage over the river. After it
was captured the Germans sent
across two detachments to re-take it,
both of which were repulsed after a
severe fight.

West of Braime the enemy stub-
bornly resisted our passage over the
river. On the Avo the French occu-
pied the whole line of wooded hills
over-looking the steep and the river
valley from Braches to Mesnil St.
George.

Hard fighting is in progress at
Hargicourt, on the left bank, where
the Germans are holding the railway
station.

The enemy is still in Morisel.

**NEARING A DECISION OF INTENSE
SIGNIFICANCE.**

PREPARING FOR IT.

LONDON, Aug. 5.

Reuter's Correspondent at Ameri-
can Headquarters, telegraphing this
afternoon, says:—

The last two days have been
studied by a fresh show of resist-
ance on the part of the enemy, and
also by the necessity of getting the
implements of battle again in their
proper places.

The German retirement has been
conducted most skilfully. Not a
man or gun was used that would
delay the advance more than was
absolutely necessary. The enemy
nowhere got so far away as to feel
free from precaution, though we
continued to see but a dwindling propo-
tion of his rearguard.

The pursuers discovered the defen-
sive positions, indicating the German
intention to hold their intermediate
line north of the Vesle.

The enemy continues his bitter
resistance between Fismes and
Rheims, which is most difficult
country in which to advance. We
are nearing a decision of intense
significance to the future. The next
few days will be occupied in
preparing for it.

THE ANCRE AREA

THE ENEMY'S EBBING
MORALE.

LONDON, Aug. 5.

Reuter's Correspondent at British
Headquarters, telegraphing this even-
ing, says:—

The new situation in the Ancre area
at present has settled down. The
enemy front line across the Ancre
now skirts the high ground north of
Dernancourt, thence eastwards to
Meuville, so that the two sides face
one another across a wide and deep
valley, with open observation, ren-
dering infantry operations difficult
and costly.

The ebbing of the German morale
under the influence of recent events

is very real and is somewhat wide-
spread among the rank and file.

The High Command is paying the
penalty of concealment and misre-
presentation. Prisoners are unani-
mously in discrediting the statements
of General Ludendorff and generally
agreeing 60,000 prisoners and 800
guns have been captured since July
12th.

**"THE GREATEST MASSACRE
THAT EVER WAS."**

A letter written by a member of
a German trench-mortar company
on July 21st, which has come into
our possession, reads:—

"You will be back in the thick
of the mess. Shirk as much as
you can. Don't be stupid. We
are risking our lives for the big-
wigs. Our regiment is nearly
wiped out but we have not pushed
very far. This is becoming the
greatest massacre that ever was.
Germany seems to be slowly
crumbling to pieces."

QUIET ON THE FRONT.

LONDON, Aug. 5.

A French communiqué states:—
There is nothing special to report.
Our light units, which crossed the
Vesle, everywhere encountered re-
sistance by the enemy.

LONDON, Aug. 6.

A French communiqué states:—
On the whole of the Vesle front
the situation is unchanged.

There were local actions by our
light elements against enemy posi-
tions on the northern bank.
There is quiet elsewhere.

THE BRITISH FRONT.

"SOMETHING IS GOING ON."

LONDON, Aug. 5.

Reuter's Correspondent at British
Headquarters, telegraphing to-day,
says:—

Our patrols are very active in and
around Albert and maintain close
touch with the enemy. The Ger-
mans are holding, in considerable
strength, possible crossings on the
Ancre and in Albert. The Germans
are probably experiencing difficulties
in the La Bassée sector, owing to
the heavy rains of yesterday. Signs
of a slight withdrawal for half-a-mile
north of the La Bassée canal were
noticed. We quickly pushed out our
patrols into what had been enemy
positions. There was much hostile
shelling in this area throughout the
day.

It is suggested that something is
going on. Rumours are increasing of
the dependency of the enemy regi-
ments and stories of soldiers refusing
to go to the trenches are being cir-
culated.

WEATHER HAMPERED FLYING OPERATIONS.

LONDON, Aug. 5.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig,
reporting on aviation, says:—
The weather hampered operations
on the 4th.

We dropped 61 tons of bombs
during the day and brought down
six hostile machines.
Night-flying was impossible.

ATTEMPTED AIR-RAID ON ENGLAND.

LONDON, Aug. 6.

The Press Bureau states:—
Hostile airships approached the
East Anglian coast at 9.30 on Mon-
day night, but did not penetrate far
inland.

(Continued on Page 6.)

INTIMATIONS

WAR CHARITIES.

A MEETING of the General Committee of the War Charities will be held in the Board Room of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. on FRIDAY, August 9th, at 5.30 p.m.

Business:—
Consideration of arrangements for "Our Day 1918", Thursday, October 24th.
(Hongkong, Aug. 6, 1918.) 650

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

A N INTERIM DIVIDEND of ONE DOLLAR (\$1.—) per Share for account 1918 will be payable on THURSDAY, the 15th August, 1918. Shareholders are requested to apply for Dividend Warrants at the Company's Office, St. George's Buildings, Hongkong. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 10th August, 1918, to THURSDAY, the 15th August, 1918. Each day inclusive.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, July 24, 1918. 633

ST. HILDA'S GIRLS' SCHOOL, CANTON.

SCHOOL RE-OPENS (D.V.) September 15th. Entrance examinations September 15th. Chinese Course, eleven years; English Course, thirteen years. Boarders' Fees: Sixty to One hundred and eighty dollars per annum. Principal: MISS BENJELACK, M.A., D.E. 640

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

JUNKET

Cannot be excelled with turned or fresh stewed fruit.
COULOMBIER, CHEESE.
COTTAGE CHEESE.
Nourishing and ideal food.
DEVONSHIRE CREAM.
Can always be had.
We supply Junket Tablet on application. 68

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Central Location.

ALL Electric Trams Pass Entrance, Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting, European Baths and Sanitary Fittings, Hot and Cold Water System throughout. Best of Food and Service.

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Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA."
J. WITCHELL, Manager.

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24, Des Voeux Road Central.
Telephone No. 2967.
We guarantee the quality of our Bread and Cakes.
We use the highest grade of materials in their Manufacture. 687

REGAL RECORDS

BY

(BILLY WILLIAMS)
COMEDIAN.

3600 When Father Papered the Parlour
(Don't go out with him to-night.)

3601 We're up John Bull
(I'll... and you my best Girl.)

3602 Where the Crowd goes
(Let's have a Song on the Gramophone.)

3603 I never heard Father Laugh so much
(My Lass from Glasgow Town.)

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

TEL. 1322.

PATELL & CO.

ORIENTAL PRODUCE
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HOJO, NAKAMURA, SAKO, KANADA,
SHINNEW, KAMYAMADA, BIBAI,
and OYUBARI COAL MINES.

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Dairen, Tsushima, Hankow, Shanghai,
Taiping, Hongkong, Canton, Haiphong,
Manila, Singapore, Calcutta, London,
and New York.

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Hongkong: "IWASAKI".
Canton, Haiphong: "IWASAKISAL".
Codes:—A1, A. B. C. 5th Ed.,
Western Union and Bentley's.

Agency for:—THE OSAKA MARINE
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LTD., OSAKA.

For Particulars, apply to—
S. KAWATE, Manager,
No. 14, Pedder Street, Hongkong.

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MAGNUMS

CIGARETTES.



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FROM THE
CHOICEST VIRGINIA
TOBACCOS.

Sold in air-tight tins of 50
Cigarettes.

Obtainable at all Tobacconists.

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

LINCOLN STATUE FOR LONDON.

AMERICA DECIDES TO SEND ST. GAUDENS'S GREAT WORK.

The "New York Herald" announces that St. Gaudens's statue of Abraham Lincoln now in Chicago will be sent to London to commemorate the hundred years of peace between Great Britain and the United States. Instead of Barnard's statue, over which so much controversy has raged.

The statue is to be placed on a site opposite Westminster Abbey. The statue of Lincoln, which was originally presented three years ago to the British-American Peace Centenary Committee by the American Committee, was a replica of the splendid work of the great sculptor Augustus St. Gaudens. Later the London Committee was offered Barnard's statue of Lincoln, and while they did not decline the gift they did not accept it in substitution for the St. Gaudens statue.

The relative merits of the two statues were discussed, and a cablegram was sent to the American Committee begging them not to ship the Barnard creation during the war. Protests were raised in Parliament to the erection of the Barnard statue on the Westminster site, but the view of the Government was that it was not for them to interfere with the selection made by the donors.

A wide divergence of opinion exists in America as to the merits of the two works. In this country the balance of opinion seems to be that the St. Gaudens statue is far superior as a work of art to Barnard's statue, and there will be general satisfaction that the former is to occupy the Westminster site.

FRIENDLESS LONDON.

One never felt a greater stranger on all God's earth than when in London, said Cardinal Bourne, in opening a Catholic Club for overseas service men in Grosvenor-place. The club has been provided by funds collected in Canada. Sir Richard Turner remarked that the lack of accommodation for soldiers in London was becoming a serious menace, because of the danger to which men were exposed. There are about 11,000 beds available for the travelling soldier, and during 1917 2,135,000 men slept in them.

HOT WEATHER

HEADACHES.
A frequent cause of summer headaches is torpid liver. To stimulate the liver, dispel constipation, sick headaches, biliousness, use



the delectable little laxative, which act as gently as nature. Of chemists, or post free, 60 cents the vial, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 88 Ezechuer Road, Shanghai.

A LIBERAL AND DEMOCRATIC POLICY.

A number of Liberal candidates have addressed the following letter to the Home Press, formulating the following provisional statement of democratic policy, to which they invite adherence by those so minded:—

We desire to affirm our belief in a League of Nations as necessary to make the world safe for democracy, and we hold that all possible steps should be taken to this end. In order to prevent the course of the war and the conditions of peace being affected by diplomatic arrangements unknown to the British people, we urge that machinery should be devised at once to enable Parliament to exercise an effective control over the aims and direction of foreign policy, and that all diplomatic engagements should require ratification by Parliament. We applaud every effort to bring about co-operation between progressive elements in all countries as an essential preliminary to the inauguration of a League of Nations.

Further, we hold that full restoration should be made of the freedom of speech and printing, of an uncensored Press (save for the purpose of national defence), and the rights of civil trial believing that such conditions are essential in peace and during war for the preservation of a sound democratic State.

We desire to add that we put forward this statement of democratic policy in the view that the matters referred to should not only be affirmed, but pressed in Parliament and outside as directly related to the present national situation and its redress.

"If the patients were deprived of tobacco," reported Dr. Hyles to the committee of the Baltimore Lunatic Asylum, "they would go mad." The observation evoked laughter, and the doctor added, "I mean real mad." (More laughter.)

The Man Who Gets There

Is the man who has blood—real rich red blood and plenty of it—in his body.

WATERBURY'S
METABOLIZED
COD LIVER OIL
COMPOUND

makes blood—lots of it—life giving, brain nourishing, strength replenishing blood.

OF ALL CHEMISTS.

PRICES \$1.35 and \$2.25

STUMPS WITH MUSCLES.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS THAT CAN BE MOVED VOLUNTARILY.

Artificial limbs that can be used and moved by the stumps of the amputated limbs were described recently by Prof. V. Fittl, of Bologna, at the Central Hall, Westminster.

Living energies are drawn from the stump and voluntary movements transmitted by allowing the muscles to overlap the bone of the stump, so as to leave two protuberances similar in shape and size to two small fingers.

In the case of a man losing both his hands he would, under the British system, have to depend very largely on outside agencies, whereas under this method he would be able to use a knife and fork at the table, dress himself, and even shave himself with a safety razor.

WORLD-WIDE ENGLISH.

Our educational system is far below the standard of national requirements so far as the study of foreign languages and peoples is concerned. Such is the conclusion of a committee appointed by the Prime Minister to consider the question.

English, in the committee's opinion, is the most important language, because of the great and populous areas over which standard English is immediately comprehensible to all inhabitants, and because of world-wide extension of its use as a second means of communication. Compulsory Latin and Greek at the universities are a special impediment to the study of modern languages, says the committee.

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes Used: A1, A.B.C. Fifth Edition, Engineering First and Second Editions, Western Union, and Watkins.

Dock Owners Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ADAPTIVE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

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NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OR KEEL BLOCKS	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER SILL AT ORDINARY SPRINGS TIDE	RISE OF TIDE	NEAPS
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No. 1 Dock (Kowloon)	700	180' 10" (20' 10" 10")	30'	7'	1 ft.
No. 2 Dock (Kowloon)	511	134'	18'	7'	1 ft.
No. 3 Dock (Kowloon)	254	66'	12'	7'	1 ft.
Patent Slip No. 1 (Kowloon)	247	66'	12'	7'	1 ft.
Patent Slip No. 2 (Kowloon)	227	66'	12'	7'	1 ft.
TAKEOKE-SHUI					
Commonwealth Dock	440'	87'	30'	7'	1 ft.
ABRAHAM					
Hope Dock	60	87'	12'	7'	1 ft.
Lawson Dock	55	87'	12'	7'	1 ft.

R. M. DYER, H.S.C., M.L.A., Kowloon Dock, Hongkong

Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager

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KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,

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JOHNNIE WALKER
"White Label" 6 years old.
"Red Label" 10 years old.
"Black Label" 12 years old.
Guaranteed same quality throughout the world.

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Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with any communication addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All matter for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Letters relating to business should be addressed to THE MANAGER.

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Advertisements and additions to advertisements on pages 2, 3, 4, and 7 should be sent to the Office, No. 5, Wyndham Street, not later than 11.30 a.m.

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THE CHINA MAIL LIMITED.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail)

SERIOUS FOOD SITUATION IN WESTERN SIBERIA.

VLADIVOSTOK, Aug. 5.

The food situation in eastern parts of West Siberia is a serious factor in the military position. The importation of large supplies is essential in order to relieve the famine-stricken Irkutsk and Yenisei districts.

BOLSHEVIKS IN MANCHURIA STATION.

HARBIN, Aug. 5.

Five hundred Bolsheviki are now in Manchuria station. The Chinese are not resisting, but co-operation between the various pro-Ally forces is likely.

JAPANESE INTERVENTION IN SIBERIA.

FRENCH PRESS SYMPATHETIC.

(Reuter-Havas Service.)

PARIS, Aug. 5.

The French Press comments sympathetically on the Japanese declaration to intervene in Siberia as full of dignity and within the compact. It says that the declaration sums up in the most clear and precise terms the principles which prompt the French measures regarding Russia.

law and order in China, in the existing political and military circumstances, it is difficult for any one to discover unless these various factions can be brought to a round table Conference, and persuaded by a dispassionate review of the facts of the situation to seek a basis of compromise.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

There was a further rise in exchange to-day, the demand rate opening at 3s. 4d.

Two fatal Chinese cases of plague and one Japanese case of enteric fever were notified in the Colony yesterday.

The next meeting of the General Military Service Tribunal will take place next Monday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Clark who left Hongkong early in June for England, via America, reached London on the 3rd instant.

One hundred and fifty Chinese students who are shortly to sail for the United States are to be entertained by Mr. Julian Arnold at Shanghai to-day. The students include nine girls.

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

(The "China Mail" Service.)

CHINA AND THE SIBERIA QUESTION.

PEKING, August 6.

Yesterday the Cabinet Conference was devoted to a discussion and the problem of a military expedition to Siberia.

THE TUCHUNS' CONFERENCE.

PEKING, August 6.

The Conference of Tsuchuns at Tientsin is still unable to agree upon the proposals before the Conference and all are in abeyance.

A REQUEST BY LUNG CHAI KWONG.

PEKING, August 6.

General Lung Chai Kwong has requested the Ministry of the Navy to place another warship at his disposal at Pakow for the transport of his new troops Southward.

THE PARLIAMENT AT CANTON.

BOTH HOUSES OBTAIN A
QUORUM.

The Intelligence Bureau at Canton communicates the following:—The National Assembly reports that both Houses have now obtained a legal quorum. The Senate which requires 138 Members to constitute a quorum has now registered and, in attendance, 142. The House requires 299 members and now has 330. Twenty more M.P.s have telegraphed from Shanghai that they have booked passage on the *Korea Maru* and are due to arrive in Canton within a few days. The Members of the National Assembly aim to obtain two-thirds of the total membership for both Houses.

The main objects of the present session of the National Assembly are to pass the permanent Constitution and revise the laws governing the election of the Members for both Houses.

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY OF HONGKONG.

The following remittances have been made to London, through the local War Charities Committee, on account of the funds raised as a result of last St. George's Day celebrations and War Bond Drawing:—

Prisoners of War Fund.....	\$ 6,800
King George's Fund for Sailors.....	5,000
British Red Cross Fund.....	5,500
British Red Cross Fund (For Two Ambulances).....	1,300
Drivers of the Dover Patrol.....	2,000
Montenapier Red Cross Fund.....	1,500
St. Dunstan's Hostel for Blind Soldiers and Sailors.....	1,500
French Red Cross Fund.....	1,500
Y.M.C.A. Hostels.....	1,200
Officers' Families Fund.....	1,000
R.F.C. Hospital.....	1,000
Dr. Barnardo's Homes.....	1,000
Lord Robert's Memorial Work.....	1,000
shop.....	1,000
Blue Cross Fund.....	1,000
Total.....	231,300

Final accounts cannot be made up yet, but it is hoped that a further \$200 will be available for distribution in due course.

SUPREME COURT.

A COLLISION AT HAVRE.

INTERESTING SHIPPING CLAIM.

In the Supreme Court, this morning, before Sir William Rees Davies, K.C., Chief Justice, a motion to set aside a writ of summons was heard in a case in which The Eskdale Steamship Company Limited, owners of the s.s. *Comptitor* sued the Mexico Steamship Company owners of the s.s. *Mexico City* for \$7,201. 0. 9. for damages caused by a collision which took place between the two vessels whilst the s.s. *Comptitor* was moored alongside a quay at Havre, France, on February, 13th 1916.

The defendants held that by virtue of the provision of Section 8 of the Maritime Conventions Act, 1911, the action is not maintainable, and they therefore ask that the writ of summons be set aside.

Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. H. J. Gedge of Messrs Johnson, Stokes and Master, appeared on behalf of the plaintiff, and Mr. Eklon Potter, instructed by Mr. C. D. Wilkinson of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, appeared on behalf of the defendants.

Mr. Potter said that His Lordship would see that the Maritime Convention Act is extended to this Colony and to all the British Dominions, with certain proviso. Section 8 of the Convention provides that no action shall be maintainable in a claim in respect of any damage unless proceedings therein are taken within two years from the date of the damage so caused. The section really comes within the Statutory Limitations Act but there is a proviso whereby the Court may, in specific circumstances, extend the time; therefore the only course open to him was to ask their Lordship to strike out the action.

The first point he wished to make, was a technical point and if that point was good it meant that the plaintiffs had no *locus standi* in the Hongkong Court at the present time. He felt bound to make that point because he thought it had some merit. The point was that application by the other side should have been made, before the expiration of the two years provided by the Act, but whether the point was a good one or a bad one he could not help thinking that the people who ought to have made the application in the first instance were the plaintiffs.

Mr. Pollock said he did not think his friend ought to take that preliminary objection, because originally, Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist were acting, in a sense, for the other parties in this matter and then they handed over the matter to Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master and there was no suggestion that they ought to have made an application for an extension of time.

Mr. Potter said that would not be his argument; he only felt that the other side ought to have made the application. He did not intend to mention it again. The point he desired to make was that his Lordship had no jurisdiction in that Court to extend the time.

Mr. Potter proceeded to argue the point and the interpretation of Section 8 of the Convention.

Mr. Potter then said that "the plain" did not take proceedings in England (if they could have taken proceedings). That prejudiced the defendants and put them in a position that it was practically impossible for them to get any evidence as to the collision. His Lordship would appreciate the fact that the owners of this ship were resident in Hongkong. The collision took place at Havre. The defendants' ship was a requisitioned ship, and was taken out of their hands. They were here at one side of the world and there was a collision at the other side of the world. It was entirely out of the defendants' power to get witnesses as they were servants of the Admiralty. But in the case of a requisitioned ship the rule was that she was to be treated as a King's Ship and the crew of a King's Ship are not these servants of the defendants, and the latter's case was so prejudiced that his Lordship could not exercise his discretion to extend the time. Another point was that it was doubtful whether the plaintiffs could have brought an action in England or could have successfully brought an action in England, against the defendants, and he did not think the plaintiffs could bring an action, and succeed, in Hongkong. Therefore, if he could prove that the plaintiffs could not succeed in such action, his Lordship would not, of course, extend the time, and if his Lordship refused to extend the time, obviously, there was no cause for action. It was the plaintiffs' own case that at the time of the collision, the

ship was a King's ship. Mr. Gedge had said so in an affidavit and had said the ship was in and out of English ports and no attempt was made to arrest her; but as a King's ship, she could not be arrested in England, yet the defendants in Hongkong were to be held liable for a collision between two King's ships at Havre.

His Lordship: She was taken over and manned by naval officers?

Mr. Potter said he did not know. He did not care whether she had on board the same officers as when she left Hongkong; the ship, at the time of the collision was under orders of the Admiralty and was a King's ship. Had his Lordship ever heard of a King's ship being run by private owners? He (Mr. Potter) had not.

Continuing Mr. Potter said the ship was being towed into Havre and was on Admiralty work. The only man who was responsible was the officer who was navigating her and he was the person directly responsible for any negligence. In such cases the Admiralty invariably stepped in and took the liability. He did not think the Government would deny liability.

His Lordship:—I cannot understand why a claim was not made some time ago.

Mr. Potter agreed, and proceeded to argue further that a King's ship could not be arrested and that as a requisitioned ship doing Admiralty work, the owners could not be held liable in any way. The owner's only province in the matter was to draw the money from the Government in payment for the use of the ship.

Mr. Pollock said that the position he took up was that the defendants in this case were virtually estopped from taking up the position which they now sought to take up, which was that they were under no liability at all. He would show his Lordship that there was the clearest admission on the part of the defendants and it appeared that they were not acting on their own account, but also with the assent of certain insurance companies. There was the clearest possible admission, in writing, that the *Mexico City* was liable to pay damages for the collision with the *Comptitor*. The question in dispute between the parties was how much damage was done. The admissions were of the clearest possible kind of actual liability for the collision. There was considerable discrepancy between the parties as to the proper measure of damages, but as to the liability for the collision itself, the defendants accepted that liability in a clear and definite way as he submitted would amount to an admission on them, and it was an admission of liability made without prejudice.

Mr. Pollock then dealt with the correspondence which passed between the parties, in support of his argument. The hearing was adjourned until to-morrow.

THE MAGISTRACY.

LARCENY FROM KOWLOON GODOWNS.

A Chinese pleaded guilty to stealing a quantity of iron and steel from the Kowloon godowns.

Inspector Gordon stated that defendant was arrested in Nathan Road, Kowloon, with the iron in his possession. The man admitted that he had taken it from the godowns and pointed out the place to the Police. There was a large quantity of iron in the godowns, which was awaiting transshipment, and the iron was very expensive. Defendant told the witness that he was a resident and out of work.

Mr. Wolfe sentenced defendant to one month's hard labour.

DUMPING RUBBISH.

An old Chinese woman was charged with dumping rubbish in Ashley Terrace.

Inspector Gordon said that defendant was continually dumping rubbish opposite other people's premises in Ashley Terrace, evidently with the intention of saving herself from being prosecuted by the authorities. Inspector Gordon added that better-class Portuguese lived in the Terrace.

Mr. Wolfe fined defendant \$5.

THEFT OF CLOTHING.

A dirty-looking Chinese was charged before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe with stealing a pair of trousers from another Chinese.

Inspector Gordon stated that defendant was arrested in Pokfulam Road with the trousers in his possession. When asked from where he got them, defendant replied that they had been sent him by his father, who was residing in the country. Inspector Gordon added that, in his opinion, the trousers were too good for defendant, who was only a coolie.

Defendant reiterated the statement made by him to Inspector Gordon.

His Worship fined defendant \$10, with the alternative of ten days' hard labour.

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KIDNAPPING A BOY.

In Mr. Wolfe's Court this morning a Chinese was charged with kidnapping a 13-year-old boy from the custody of his parents living in Staunton Street.

Defendant said that he met the little boy one day in the streets and asked him what he was doing. The lad replied that he had some trouble in a shop where he was employed and had run away from his home, and asked defendant to help him by taking him under his care. Defendant took him to Shamsipo.

Sergeant Spear said the little boy was brought to Hongkong by his mother two years ago and they lived at 12, Staunton Street. On July 31st she received information to the effect that a man had her son with him and had tried to sell him at Shamsipo. She informed the police and had defendant arrested.

The lad related a remarkable story to the Police. He said that he had been kidnapped, when quite a little child and taken to Pingchow, where he was sold to a man, who later on took him to Canton. He lived there for a few weeks when a disastrous fire broke out which burnt his master's house, and his master had died through injuries received. Another man had him brought to Hongkong, where he secured him employment in a shop. Owing to the harsh treatment, he ran away from the shop, and met defendant, with whom he had been living since.

When the lad saw his mother, he cried and then told the Police he was taught to tell this story.

The case was remanded.

PENALTY REDUCED.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning Mr. W. B. Hind appeared to ask for a reduction of the fine inflicted on a Chinese contractor, who was found guilty sometime ago, for having built pillars in a house in Belcher-street with materials other than those required by the Public Works Department. At the hearing of the case he pleaded guilty on behalf of his client, but he mentioned that it was his client's architect, who, when he found that the materials were not as required by the P. W. D., informed the P. W. D. of it.

Under the circumstances Mr. Hind thought that the fine was rather heavy and asked His Worship to reduce the penalty of \$200.

Mr. Wright, of the P.W.D., said that on information received he sent Mr. Sam, an overseer, to visit the building and found that the bricks they used were quite inferior in quality. The pillars were pulled down after the inspection.

His Worship reduced the fine to \$150.

\$500,000 WILL ROMANCE.

Mr. Justice Ashbury decided in the High Court of Justice that the maternal descendants of Nancy Robinson, a Wigan brewer's daughter, are entitled to the fortune of nearly \$500,000 made by the brewer.

It was said by the next of kin on the paternal side, 28 or 29 persons in the seventh degree of relationship, that Nancy was born before her parents married, and they relied on a statement in a lease dated December, 1790, granted by the twelfth Earl of Derby to the brewer's father, which fixed Nancy's age at six months.

On the maternal side, there were eight or nine relatives in the sixth degree, who said that Nancy was born in 1791, and that the lease was wrong.

The judge remarked that if the year of Nancy's birth was 1790, she was born ten months before the marriage of her parents; if it was 1791, her birth was three months after.

As far as you were concerned, were you satisfied that the building was strong enough to be packed to its utmost capacity? I take it that there was no ceiling. As there had been no accident before this, we had no reason to suspect that there was anything wrong with the premises.

Mr. Wright, recalled, said that, apart from the extensions, there was nothing to make the owner or tenant conclude that it was unsafe.

Mr. Hind: What would make any tenant know that the extension was not heavy enough? From the size of the extension and their proportion the extensions were unsafe. They were 22 feet long by 8 inches by 6 inches, in square girders.

Would that not be taken into notice by the P.W.D.? The plan would not be passed under the present conditions. I certainly would not pass them. The Building Ordinance came into force in 1903. My predecessor, I do not think, had any power.

The Coroner (to Mr. Hind): Mr. Wright's evidence shows that the girders were weak and the collapse was caused by overstocking. The question is how much was stocked and how it was stocked. What evidence do you wish to call as to the loading?

Ying Pakno, manager of Seng Fat, a rice shop, said he rented the back portion of the first floor, which collapsed. About 4,000 bags of rice were stored there at the time. It was not full then. On the 21st July about 1,000 bags were taken out from the godown for delivery. He could not say how many coolies were employed. Then 800 bags were brought in and these were stored in a separate place. The collapse occurred after the 800 bags were stacked. The 4,000 bags were stored about a month ago.

The jury found that the two Chinese met their deaths as a result of misadventure and that there was no criminal negligence on the part of any one.

KINDLING THE HOLY FIRE.

On May 4 there took place in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem the annual ceremony of the kindling of the Holy Fire.

In Turkish days it was the custom to provide a guard of not less than 500 soldiers in order to keep the peace between the Greeks and Armenians, as disorders almost invariably occurred. On this occasion there was no guard of any kind other than the ordinary police, and the ceremony took place without any sign of disturbance.

COLLAPSE OF RICE GODOWN.

MAGISTERIAL ENQUIRY.

Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, in his capacity as Coroner, this afternoon held an inquest into the death of two Chinese male who were buried in the wreckage of a rice godown in Des Voeux Road on July 21st last.

The following jury were empanelled:—Messrs. D. M. Ross, E. M. de Rocha and C. Petzeck.

Mr. W. B. Hind appeared for the China Hong Kong Co. and the tenants of the Yip Hing Hong.

Dr. Macfarlane, the medical officer in charge of the Victoria Mortuary, gave evidence of his post-mortem examination of two Chinese males identified to him by Inspector Macdonald. The condition in which they were found was such that they must have been crushed by a huge weight falling on them. In each case many ribs were broken.

Mr. Wright, of the Public Works Department, said on July 21st at 6 p.m. he went to 247, Des Voeux Road, a two-storied building, the plan of which was submitted in 1907 and the building was not completed until 1902. It was built as a godown. The collapse was caused by the support in the centre failing. It strained the west quarter and pushed the southern portion of this godown. The godown was built of brick walls, there were steel extensions and the steel girders supported strong wooden joists. The roof was supported by the walls. He found that a very large number of bags were piled up in the first floor. The collapse was caused by too much weight being stored on the top. Judging by the number of sacks, he thought the weight on the girders was unreasonable.

The Coroner: How would a merchant who wishes to store know what is a reasonable weight? The only thing he could do would be to take expert opinion.

The Coroner: How could a man reasonably judge? A merchant would naturally store as much as he can in the godown. The only point is to get expert opinion.

That is, you would not be prepared to say that the tenant would be guilty of gross negligence—that he did not care whether an accident might happen?—Oh, no.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hind, Mr. Wright said the building was in such a condition as not to cause the owner or tenant to assume that it required to be attended to. The extensions were not safe.

Lau Yuk Wan, the secretary of the China Hong Kong Insurance Company, said his company purchased these premises in June, 1914, from Chau Yan and they had been used as a godown ever since they were purchased. They were let to Yik Hing Ho on a monthly tenancy.

Mr. Hind: Have you at any time had reason to suspect that the premises were not strong enough for the storing of goods?—No.

The Coroner: Did you lay down any rule as to how much should be stored in the godown?—No. I laid down no rules as to how much could be stored.

As far as you were concerned, were you satisfied that the building was strong enough to be packed to its utmost capacity? I take it that there was no ceiling. As there had been no accident before this, we had no reason to suspect that there was anything wrong with the premises.

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TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

AMBULANCE TRANSPORT SUNK.

A HARROWING DISASTER.

123 MISSING.

LONDON, Aug. 5.

The Admiralty states:—The homeward bound ambulance transport *Barilla* was torpedoed and sunk on August 3rd. A hundred and twenty-three persons are missing, including seven of the crew.

The torpedoing of the *Barilla* is one of the most harrowing disasters of the submarine warfare. The ambulance ship, carrying 600 sick and wounded, over 500 survivors were brought to a British port on the evening of the 4th, the majority who were clad in night clothes, suffered severely from exposure.

Witnesses agree that a torpedo sank the ship. Escorting destroyers dropped depth bombs. The *Barilla* was returning from France and was a few miles from the English coast about 10 p.m. when she was torpedoed. The night was dark and there was a stiff breeze and a choppy sea. The torpedo struck the after part of the engine-room, killing some of the engineers and plunging the ship in darkness. Immediately above was the war-room with a hundred persons most of whom the explosion killed outright. Others were trapped and drowned, as this part of the ship quickly settled down in the water.

Survivors relate that there were most painful struggles in the darkness in the effort to rescue the helpless casualties. The *Barilla* floated over two hours and remained seaworthy, impeding the work of rescue as the engines could not be stopped. Three or four boats were smashed while being lowered, their occupants being flung into the sea.

Soldiers and nurses testify to the heroic efforts of the ship's officers and crew in the most difficult work of rescuing and transferring the casualties to the escorting destroyers in a rough sea. The morale of the wounded lying on the deck waiting assistance to the destroyers is described as "too fine for words." One boat containing six womenfolk and a number of the wounded was upset. Subsequently three of the women and most of the wounded were picked up.

It is significant that this is the first occasion in two years that the *Barilla* was crossing from France without German wounded prisoners. The *Barilla* finally settled down with the stern end up. The sea reaching the boilers, they blew up in a terrific column of fire and water.

TWO BRITISH DESTROYERS SUNK. NINETY-SEVEN LIVES LOST.

LONDON, Aug. 5.

The Admiralty states:—Two British destroyers were mined and sunk on August 2nd. Ninety-seven lives were lost.

SUBMARINE OFF CANADIAN COAST.

FOUR SCHOONERS SUNK.

HALIFAX, Aug. 5.

Three American schooners have been submerged, off Sea Island, Yarmouth. The crews were rescued. A Canadian schooner has been sunk by a submarine in the Bay of Fundy, the crew being saved. The report by the submarine commander claimed that he laid a mine which sank the cruiser *San Diego*.

NO PEACE PROPOSALS FROM ENEMY.

ANOTHER STATEMENT IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Aug. 5.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. H. B. Lees-Smith (Liberal M.P. for Northampton), Mr. Balfour stated that nobody, authorized to act on behalf of any enemy Power, had recently made peace proposals or suggestions to the Government.

The Government had received no communication from the Allies that such proposals had been submitted to them.

THE MYSTERY SHIPS.

LETTING THE PUBLIC INTO SECRETS.

LONDON, Aug. 6.

The *Times*, supplementing the information about U-boats given in a recent speech by Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, mentions incidentally several officers notably Captain Gordon Campbell, V.C., decorated for services with these vessels.

It says probably the first mention of these mystery ships was in connection with the *Barilla*, described at the time as an auxiliary cruiser, whose sinking of a U-boat on August 1st, 1915, led to correspondence with the German Government, and a German Press campaign about the "treachery" of British seamen, which campaign suddenly ceased at the beginning of 1917. It is now possible to tell the public more about this subject, particularly as the Germans have yet to discover what has reduced this kind of warfare. Much ingenuity was displayed by commanders of "mystery ships" and others in devising plans for the destruction of submarines. For instance, a retired Admiral commanding one as a Naval Reserve Captain, played a hush-stroke around his vessel, an anti-aircraft craft. When duly summoned to surrender he complied and slung out his boats. Then the submarine received a broadside from the mystic.

Again a battered tramp was limping along in the North Sea when a submarine ordered the crew to abandon the ship. The submarine was a sure of its prey that the boats with which it intended to sink the tramp were brought all placed around the base of the gunning tower. It only required a shell or two to touch off the boats and blow the submarine out of the water.

Still more ingenious was the "baby ruse." On this occasion when the ship was ordered to surrender to the accompaniment of a few shells, boats were lowered and pulled off leaving aboard only a woman who, with a baby in her arms, ran shrieking up and down the deck. To the enquires of the Germans the answer was given that the captain had been killed and his wife had gone mad and refused to leave the ship, whereupon the submarine drew alongside. The woman rushed up to the side, hurled the baby into the open hatch of the conning tower and threw herself overboard on the opposite side. "Baby" blew the bottom out of the submarine. The "woman" in due course appeared at Buckingham Palace to receive the Victoria Cross.

THE AMERICAN ARMY BILL.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.

Mr. Baker's Army Bill, extending the selective draft to men between 18 and 45, has been introduced in Congress and referred to the Military Committee. It is hoped that the Bill will pass by September 1st. Figures prepared by Mr. Baker show that 2,308,000 men will be affected in addition to the men between the ages of 21 and 31 in drafts under the present law.

RUSSO-FINNISH PEACE NEGOTIATIONS IN BERLIN.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 5.

Russo-Finnish peace negotiations have opened in Berlin.

PLOT AGAINST LENIN AND TROTSKY.

LONDON, Aug. 5.

An Amsterdam telegram from Moscow states that owing to the discovery of a plot against them, MM. Lenin and Trotsky are strongly guarded whenever they appear in public.

HUMAN FACTOR IN WAR.

The human factor—in war that is the thing that will kill in the long run. It is the individual who believes in individuality, and General Foch ever since he became a military professor has been at pains to drive into his pupils' heads the unchanging and unchangeable character of war's fundamental principles, as "The New Europe" reminds us. "No invention, no new machine, no increase in the number of your officers can change the favorable laws of war." Great commanders may sometimes appear to achieve success by breaking the rules, but they are only playing with fire, and the career of each of them is a growing indication of what I have said and you know.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE ENEMY RETREAT.

IMMENSE CAPTURES OF WAR MATERIAL.

PARIS, Aug. 5.

A Havas Agency message says:—Hurled back by General Foch's counter-blow, the Germans continued their retreat yesterday, still making great sacrifices in rearguard resistance. Fismes was stormed by the Americans and the line of the Vesle was reached and crossed at some points. The new Marne pocket has been wiped out and our front forms almost a straight line from Soissons to Rheims. The new advance to the Vesle will force the Germans to put on even more speed in their move to escape disaster, and it is probable that they will be unable to make any serious stand until the Aisne is reached. At present they are fighting desperately with the Aisne behind them and if they cannot gain time the vast accumulation of stores and ammunition which they collected south of the river for the great offensive against Paris will be lost. Already the Allies have made an immense capture of munitions, light railway material and other supplies.

A local but very important success was gained north-west of Rheims, greatly relieving the pressure on the Champagne city.

While the German line north of the Marne has been broken up completely, the Allied pressure has become as severe that General Ludendorff has been compelled to withdraw troops at two other points and the line has cracked in the Aisne region between Montdidier and Amiens, where the enemy abandoned positions of importance. Perhaps this retirement is preliminary to a further move.

The total number of prisoners taken since July 18 is 40,000.

GERMAN ADMISSIONS.

LONDON, Aug. 5.

A wireless German official message states:—Northward of Montdidier we withdrew from the west bank of the Aisne and Dombréchy.

We also withdrew to the north bank of the Vesle before a strong attack on Fismes.

GENERAL LUDENDORFF'S EXCUSE.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 5.

General von Ludendorff, interviewed as regards the Marne retreat, says: "This time our strategic offensive plan has not succeeded and was limited to a tactical success." He alleged that the Germans on the evening of July 16 broke off a operations because it was not worth the cost, "one of my principal duties," Ludendorff said, "being to spare the blood and strength of my soldiers. General Foch's counter-blow was intended to cut off the Germans south of the Aisne by a flank breakthrough which was frustrated by the Seventh and Ninth Armies. By July 18 we were fully master of the situation and shall remain so. Gain of ground on the Marne are only catchwords."

LUDENDORFF'S NEW TACTICS.

"MUST REDUCE LOSSES"

PARIS, Aug. 5.

The *Matin* publishes a secret order by General von Ludendorff referring to certain new tactics, in connection with which he says:—

"Our situation as regards reserves compels us to perfect them. It is absolutely indispensable to avoid the old fault of attacking in mass formation, and that, by all means, we must reduce our losses."

THE BRITISH FRONT.

BRITISH POSTS ADVANCED.

LONDON, Aug. 5.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We advanced our posts slightly at Pasent wood, eastward of Roucoux. There was hostile artillery activity southward of Ypres.

HOSTILE ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

LONDON, August 5.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We took a few prisoners in the neighbourhood of Neuville-Vitasse.

Hostile artillery was very active during the night opposite La Bassée and also active northward of Bethune and at points between Hazebrouck and Ypres.

AIR-RAIDS ON TREVES AND COLOGNE.

CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE.

AMSTERDAM, August 5.

An official message from Treves states that the Allied air-raid on Treves on August 1st did considerable damage, one person being killed and four injured. A message from Cologne states that ten airmen dropped 25 bombs during the morning of August 1st causing some damage. Twelve people were killed and fourteen injured.

A BULGARIAN PEACE OFFENSIVE.

ATHENS, August 5.

The newspaper *Neftis* alleges that the mysterious journey which King Ferdinand of Bulgaria is making abroad is connected with a Bulgarian peace offensive.

A "MYSTERY SHIP."

HUSE THATSANK A SUBMARINE.

LONDON, Aug. 5.

Sir Eric Geddes related at a concert to American troops, one of the most thrilling stories of naval warfare in which a decoy known as a "mystery ship" fought a submarine for five hours.

The ship had the appearance of a dingy collier and the crew and captain, rigged up as merchantmen and appearing to be an undisciplined lot, sailed the Atlantic under sealed orders. They sighted a submarine which began shelling and overhauling the decoy as she was running away. Shells dropped on deck, killing and wounding some of the crew. The captain signalled in plain English that as a submarine was shelling he was abandoning ship. Hours passed and the shelling continued. The poop took fire and the captain knew the magazine would soon explode, which occurred, leaving a gun overboard. The submarine then came in thinking she had got an easy prey, whereupon another gun was aimed and fired, most rapidly striking the submarine again and again and ultimately sinking the enemy. Warships below the horizon were called on and picked up the survivors.

The Germans now knew this ploy, but the First Lord of the Admiralty and likewise Admiral Sims had now got other means of trapping the U-boats.

BRITISH OFFICERS SHOT.

WHILE ESCAPING FROM CAMP.

News received in Amsterdam on June 8 stated that the two British officers who were shot dead on Whit Sunday while attempting to escape from Bad Colberg camp were Lieutenant Medlicott, R.F.C., and Captain Walter. It is said that Lieutenant Medlicott held the record for attempted escapes. He succeeded in escaping, with only one exception, from every camp where he was confined, but was in each case recaptured.

The last time he escaped he was accompanied by Captain Walter. Both were recaptured, but on being conveyed back to camp under escort they made a dash for liberty, but without success.

The *British News* gives Captain Walter's full name as Captain J. S. Walker, M.C., Royal West Surrey Regiment. He was captured in the autumn of 1917, and had won the Military Cross in the Battle of the Somme. Captain Walter had twice before escaped from camps with Lieutenant Medlicott. The journal remarks that Lieutenant Medlicott was one of the foremost among prisoners who consistently attempted to escape, and was considered by the German authorities to be "one of the most dangerous characters in the country." Neither of the two men, concludes the journal, knew what fear was.—Reuter.

THE WAR SPIRIT IN AMERICA.

"I have spoken in 22 States," said Mr. Dugald Macfadyen in England recently, talking of his recent visit to America. "In the Middle West it was especially noticeable how eager audiences were to listen to an Englishman's exposition of the war aim. After my address people would come up and say 'How can I get into this? I want to do something to help the war now I know more about it.' In Washington I had a remarkable audience of politicians and leaders of public opinion. It happened to mention that a Life of Abraham Lincoln had been written lately by a member of the House of Lords. An elderly lady exclaimed 'Oh, my!' and convulsed the assembly. Lord Charnwood may be interested to hear this incident."

DECIMAL COINAGE BILL.

There is nothing very original about the proposals in Lord Southwark's Decimal Coinage Bill, the text of which was issued recently, remarks a Home Office spokesman in the last hundred years innumerable methods of converting our present coinage into a decimal one have been brought forward, and as long ago as 1853 a Select Committee recommended dividing the pound sterling into 1,000 mils—the basis of Lord Southwark's Bill. And 30 years ago, in 1884, Lord Wrottesley advocated a system under which the sovereign could be divided into 1,000 cents, and all existing coins except the 3d. piece retained, the farthing being deprecated in value by 1/10th. The present certainly seems an ideal time for making the change, for with the prices of nearly all necessary things controlled by Government the adjustments of values could be easily made. The ease with which the most uneducated have adapted themselves to shoving by the coupon and tables of equivalent weights should disarm all criticism of possible complications arising out of a decimal coinage so simple as Lord Southwark proposes.

THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

Will Viscount French be the last Lord Lieutenant of Ireland? It is an institution that has during its long existence often been threatened. Lord John Russell, as long ago as 1848, decided to abolish the office, and in the year Lord Clarendon accepted it on the understanding that he was to have no successors. Less than thirty years ago—in 1889—a memorial signed by nearly all the Irish peers was presented to the late Lord Salisbury in favour of abolition, and the step was seriously contemplated by his administration.

TEETHING CHILDREN.

TEETHING children have more or less diarrhoea, which can be controlled by giving Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy. "All that is necessary is to give the prescribed dose after each operation of the bowels moves, then natural and pleasant action will be the result. It is safe and sure. Even the most severe and dangerous cases are quickly cured by it." For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

KAISER'S VIEW OF WAR ISSUES.

GERMAN V. ANGLO-SAXON.

An American despatch from Amsterdam, dated June 18th, says:—A strategic campaign, but a struggle of two world views wrestling with one another, Emperor William declared on Saturday at the celebration of the anniversary of his accession.

"Either German principles of right, freedom, honour and morality must be upheld," he added, "or Anglo-Saxon principles with their idolatry of nationalism must be victorious."

The Anglo-Saxons, he asserted, aimed at making the peoples of the world work as slaves for the Anglo-Saxon ruling race and such a matter could not be decided in days or weeks or even in a year.

The Emperor emphasized the fact that from the first he had realized that the trials of war would be great. The first outbreak of enthusiasm had not deceived him. Great Britain's intervention had meant a world struggle, whether he desired it or not.

TO THE ARMY AND ITS LEADERS. He said he was thankful that Field-Marshal von Hindenburg and General Ludendorff had been placed as his side as co-commanders. Drinking to the health of the Army and its leaders, the Emperor said:—

"The German people and Army indeed are now one and the same and look up to you with gratitude. Every man out there knows what he is fighting for, the enemy himself admits that, and in consequence we shall gain victory—the victory of the German standpoint. That is what is in question."

The Emperor referred to the period of peace which he described as "twenty-six years of profitable but hard work, though they could not always be regarded as successful in a political respect and had brought disappointments."

His interests had been centred in the work connected with the development of the Army and the effort to maintain it at the level at which it had been entrusted to him. Now, in time of war, he could not better celebrate the day than under the same roof with the Field-Marshal and his faithful, highly gifted generals and General Staff. The Emperor continued:—

"In peace time, in the preparation of my army for war my grandfather's war comrades gradually passed away and as the German horizon gradually darkened, many a German soldier and sailor, I hope, with assurance that God would, in this danger, place the right man at our side. Our hope has not been disappointed. In your Excellency, and in you, General Ludendorff, Heaven bestowed upon the German Empire and the German Army and Staff men who are called upon in these great times to lead the German people in the arms in its decisive struggle for existence and the right to live, and with its help to gain victory."

KAISER'S POINT OF VIEW ATTACKED. AMSTERDAM, June 21. Reports of unrest and war weariness are again coming out of Germany. Their range covers criticism of moral conditions in Germany, attacks upon the Russians, and criticism of the Kaiser. It is reported that four persons fled from Berlin in airplanes because of the conditions in the capital.

The Kaiser's recent announcement at Great Army Headquarters at Germany's purposes in the war is to subjugate the Anglo-Saxon spirit in the world has caused several German newspapers to attack his point of view. The *Munchener Post* says the occasion could have been celebrated with clemency and humanity instead of with warlike speeches against England without words of thanks to his own people. The paper concludes that Anglo-Saxon races are powerful enough to accept the Kaiser's challenge.

HIGHEST LAW IS PROTESTING. The German quarterly church review, published by the Protestant *Arbeitskreis* of Berlin, says the task of the church has become immeasurably harder "because of the utter lack of discipline and religious feeling among the people. Our youth, with their earthly golden money in their pockets, swollen with sinful pride, are entirely contemptuous of restraint and conscience. Confusion reigns in numbers of the administrative Government departments as to what is right and wrong. The highest law seems to be proffering and amusement."

SOCIALIST ATTACKS ARMY. The *Rheinisch-Westfälische Zeitung* of Essen quotes Herr Hofer, Independent Socialist, as saying in the Prussian Lower House on Thursday:—"One thousand Red Guards were mercilessly mowed down at Tagnarg by German troops, and then you say we are at peace with Russia. I am persuaded that Russia will spring at our throats when the time comes. It is base to kill an enemy after he is laid low by poison gas. The people must overthrow a Government which is incapable of attaining a speedy peace by understanding."

THE SPEECH DELIVERED IN THE REICHSTAG by Socialist Deputy Haase, in which he attacked the Government's policy and alluded to the growing importance of American military effort, receives considerable space in the semi-official *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*. Its version of the speech says in part:—"Dr. Haase," said Deputy Haase, "told us in 1917 that the United States would be unable to take any further part in this war. To-day there are 700,000 Americans on French soil."

Herr Haase went on with a bitter attack on the German military rulers for their method of conducting the war, which was alienating the friendship of the world. He declared their methods were making a decent peace impossible and that the German people must take matters into their own hands.



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HONGKONG THEATRE PROGRAMME

7th, 8th & 9th August—

Showing Paramount Photo-play in 5 parts

SWEET KITTY BELLAIRS

Featuring the beautiful star MAE MURRAY

Also Paramount Gaiety & Comedies.

SATURDAY 10th to TUESDAY 12th

Screening—THE DAUGHTER OF THE GODS

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

Administrative Orders by Major H. A. Morgan, Administrative Commandant.

COMPONENT BOARD.

The Board will sit at Headquarters from 5.30 p.m. to 6 p.m. on the following dates:

FRIDAY, 9th August.
MONDAY, 12th August.
FRIDAY, 30th August.

Orders for Artillery Company by Capt. J. H. W. Armstrong, Y.D.

Members of the Artillery Company on passing the Tribunal under the Military Service Bill should apply in writing without delay if they wish to be enlisted in the Royal Artillery instead of Infantry.

PARADES AT BARRACKS BATTERY.

THURSDAY, 8th August.
5.30 p.m.—Left Half Co. New D.R.F. Class only.

FRIDAY, 9th August.
7.30 a.m.—Right Half Co. Full drill.
5.30 p.m.—Left Half Co. New Layers Class only.

Orders for Engineer Company by Captain W. Russell.

Ad to 9th August:
E. L. MANNING, NIGHTLY.

Parades as per posters posted at Headquarters. Engine Drivers at 6.45 p.m. Electricians at 7 p.m.

OFFICERS NEXT FOR DUTY.
Jellicoe, Captain Russell; Eyles, Captain James; Stonecenters and Lieut. Brown.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR HIGHER RATINGS AND S.D.S. AND MEN OF THE INFANTRY.

BATTALION ATTACHED FOR DUTY.

Class 1, at Belcher at 8.30 p.m. on Mondays and Thursdays for all who have not passed the "Proficient" rate (b) examination.

Class 2, at Belcher at 8.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays for all N.C. Os and men of higher ratings, under Staff Sergeants, Overland and Parsons.

R.E. and Sergt. Day, H.K.D.C. on Class 3, at Lygon at 8.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays, under Staff Sergt. Barclay and White, R.E. and Sergt. Williams, H.K.D.C.

(4) Detail of Belcher's Relief for August and detail of duties at Lygon from 1st to 15th August inclusive are posted at Headquarters for information of all concerned.

Orders for Infantry Battalion by Major H. A. Morgan.

PARADES.

THURSDAY, 8th August.
5.15 p.m. No. 2 Platoon at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course. Part 1, Practice in writing.

The following will attend—Sergt. Humphreys, Corp. MacKiehan, and Walker, L. Corp. Hancock, Ptes. Falconer, Hayward, Hsieh, Macfarlane, S. M. Webb, J. R. Wood, Lawson, Newall, Tait, Young and Carpenter. Dress, drill order with pouches.

FRIDAY, 9th August.
5.30 p.m. Nos. 3 and 4 Sections at King's Park Range.

Nos. 3 and 4 Platoons. The time of parade on Friday, 9th instant is 5.30 p.m. and not as stated in Corps Order No. 9 dated 2.8.13.

MACHINE GUN COMPANY.

THURSDAY, 8th August.
6.10 p.m. Drill at Kowloon Docks. Nos. 1 and 2 Guns. Hongkong residents proceed by launch from Statue Pier at 6.30 p.m. Dress as above.

FRIDAY, 9th August.
7.10 a.m. Beginners' class at Headquarters.

ANNUAL MUSKETRY COURSE.

N. C. Os and men who wish to fire at King's Park Range or the Peak Range in the morning, instead of at King's Park in the afternoon, are requested to send their names to Lieut. Wright.

RECRUITS.

FRIDAY, August 9th.
5.30 p.m. Recruits of all units except "D" Company at Murray Parade Ground under Sergt. Osberry and Mace. Dress, drill order.

Orders for Cadet Company by 2nd Lieut. J. E. H. Board.

PARADES.

SATURDAY, August 10th.
1.30 p.m. Nos. 3 and 4 Sections fall in at Headquarters and proceed to Tai Wan.

G. E. STEWART, Captain, Adjutant, H.K. Defence Corps.

OFFICIAL NIGHTS IN AUGUST.

The following Table shows the Standard Time at which official night ends and begins during the month of August—

Date	Ends	Begins
Aug. 7th	7.11 a.m.	7.11 p.m.
8th	7.11	7.11
9th	7.11	7.11
10th	7.11	7.11
11th	7.11	7.11
12th	7.11	7.11
13th	7.11	7.11
14th	7.11	7.11
15th	7.11	7.11
16th	7.11	7.11
17th	7.11	7.11
18th	7.11	7.11
19th	7.11	7.11
20th	7.11	7.11
21st	7.11	7.11
22nd	7.11	7.11
23rd	7.11	7.11
24th	7.11	7.11
25th	7.11	7.11
26th	7.11	7.11
27th	7.11	7.11
28th	7.11	7.11
29th	7.11	7.11
30th	7.11	7.11
31st	7.11	7.11

KEEP IT HANDY.

IMMEDIATE relief is necessary in cases of diarrhoea, cholera, dysentery, and other ailments. Remedy should always be on hand. For sale by all chemists and druggists.

Pimples On My Wrist Itched Unbearably Healed By Cuticura

I started with a very small rash on my right wrist and as it was so very irritating I tried several remedies but it got worse and took the form of small pimples full of water. It was very red and inflamed, burning and itching almost unbearably so that I could not sleep. Then I remembered that Cuticura Soap and Ointment had healed eczema on my neck so I bought them and I only used one box of Cuticura Ointment and two tablets of Cuticura Soap when I was healed. (Signed) Miss M. A. Hall, 17, Ivanhoe, Thornton Rd., Morecambe, Lancs. Eng., Aug. 9, 1913. I am writing to you to tell you how I was cured of my skin troubles by making Cuticura your everyday toilet Soap aided by touches of Ointment to heal the first signs of pimples, rashes, etc. No purer or more effective emollient exists than Cuticura. Samples Free by Post. (Soap to Ointment to heal.) Address: F. Newbery & Sons, 27, Charterhouse Sq., London. Sold everywhere.

WEATHER REPORT.

August 7th. 12th. 07m.—No return from Japan. Whistling and Shanghai. Pressure has decreased slightly at the majority of stations reporting; the depression appears to have merged into the general low pressure area covering S.W. China.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.07 inches. Total since January 1st, 1871, 107.71 inches, against an average of 65.01 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on the 8th August—

1.—Hongkong to Cap Rock: S.W. winds, moderate; cloudy generally.

2.—Formosa Channel: The same as No. 1.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamcocks: The same as No. 1.

4.—North coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

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HISTORY OF UNION CHURCH (1891-1903).

HONGKONG'S MUSICAL HISTORY.

NOTES ON WILD LIFE IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA (by Rev. G. A. B. Bunt, M.A.).

Part I.—Mammals and Birds.

Part II.—Reptiles, Amphibians, and Fishes.

THE MISSIONS STRANGERS (History of the Eastern Churches).

CHINESE SCHOOL BOOK ("San-Tze King" translated by E. J. Eitel).

MR. ROBERT HART'S LAND TAX MEMORANDUM.

CRITICISM.

WASHING BOOKS (for men).

Temperature.

Hongkong, August 7th. 1913.

SUNSHINE—9 A.M. 29.60

Do 1 P.M. 29.68

Do 4 P.M. 29.45

TEMPERATURE—9 A.M. 80

Do 1 P.M. 80

Do 4 P.M. 80

Do (Wet bulb) 9 A.M. 77

Do (Wet bulb) 1 P.M. 77

Do (Wet bulb) 4 P.M. 77

Do (Wet bulb) 9 A.M. 77

Do (Wet bulb) 1 P.M. 77

Do (Wet bulb) 4 P.M. 77

Do (Wet bulb) 9 A.M. 77

FARES FOR PUBLIC VEHICLES.

CHAIRS.

I.—In Victoria with two Bearers.

Quarter hour, 10 cents.

One hour, 20 "

Three hours, 50 "

Six hours, 70 "

Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.), \$1.00.

If the trip is extended beyond Victoria, half fare extra.

Between the hours of 8.30 p.m. and 6 a.m. the above fares shall be increased by 50 per centum.

II.—Beyond Victoria, with four Bearers.

Hour, 0.60 cents.

Three hours, \$1.00.

Six hours, 1.50

Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.), 2.00

III.—In the Hill District.

With 2 Bearers With 4 Bearers.

Quarter hour, \$0.10 \$0.30

One hour, 0.20 0.60

Two hours, 0.30 0.90

Three hours, 0.70 1.00

Six hours, 1.00 1.50

Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.) 1.50 2.00

RICKSHAS.

I.—In the Island of Hongkong, if engaged in Victoria.

Ten minutes, 5 cents.

Quarter hour, 10 "

One hour, 20 "

Every subsequent hour, 20 "

Note.—If the ricksha be engaged within the City of Victoria, and be discharged outside the Western part of the City of Victoria after 9 p.m., or be discharged to the East of Bay View Police Station on the Eastern side of the City of Victoria after 9 p.m., an extra half fare shall be chargeable.

II.—In Kowloon.

Quarter hour, 5 cents.

Half hour, 10 "

Hour, 20 "

Every subsequent hour, 10 "

III.—Taipo Road.

Twenty cents shall be added for each extra hour or part of an hour if the hire is continued the journey to take longer than 1 hour.

To 4th mile—single, 75 cents; 1 hour, return, \$1.00.

Beyond 4th to 6th mile—single, \$1.00; 2 hours, return, \$1.50.

Beyond 6th to 8th mile—single, \$1.75; 2 hours, return, \$2.50.

Beyond 8th to 11th mile—single, \$2.00; 2 hours, return, \$3.00.

Fares for journeys beyond the 11th mile to be a matter of previous arrangement in each case.

The fares here set out to apply to one ricksha with three coolies from 1stm Shs Road.

FARES FOR PUBLIC CARRIAGES.

I.—Not exceeding per passenger.

From Slaughter House to Sailors' Home, 04 cents.

From Sailors' Home to Government Civil Hospital, 04 "

From Government Civil Hospital to Clock Tower, 04 "

From Clock Tower to Race Course, 10 "

From Clock Tower to Bay View House, 12 "

From Wanchai Market to Bay View House, 06 "

From Bay View House to Quarry Bay, 08 "

II.—In the City of Victoria.

Not exceeding per passenger.

Quarter hour, 10 cents.

Half hour, 20 "

One hour, 30 "

Two hours, 50 "

Three hours, 70 "

Four hours, 80 "

Five hours, 90 "

Six hours, 1.00

One day from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m., \$1.25

III.—Beyond Victoria.

Not exceeding per passenger.

One hour, 25 cents.

Two hours, 45 "

Three hours, 60 "

Four hours, 75 "

Five hours, 90 "

Six hours, 1.00

One day from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m., \$1.50

If a vehicle is discharged beyond the limits of the City of Victoria half fare extra is to be allowed for the return journey.

IV.—In Kowloon.

Not exceeding per passenger.

Quarter hour, 10 cents.

Half hour, 20 "

HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Butcher Meat.

Best Sirloin, 24

Pri. 24

Cornd., Ham Ngau Yak, 23

Roast, Shiu, 23

Breast, Ngau Nam, 20

Soup, Tong Yuk, 20

Steak, Ngau Yak Pa, 24

Steak Sirloin, Ngau Lan, 20

Sausages, Ngau Cheung, 26

No. 1, 26

Bullock's Brains, Ngau Li each 60

Fongue, fresh, Ngau Li each 80

Tongue, corned, Ham Ngau Li each 80 cents

Head, Ngau Tan, each 100

Heart, Ngau Sam, lb. 13

Hump, Salt, Ngau Kin, 20

Feet, Ngau Keuk, each 10

Kidneys, Ngau Yiu, 10

Tail, Ngau Mei, 20

Liver, Ngau Kon, lb. 13

Tripe (addressed), Ngau To lb. 6

Calves' Head and Feet, Ngau-tai-lan-tau, set \$1.00

Mutton Chop, Young Egi Swah lb. 26

Leg, Young Poi, 26

Shoulder, Young Shau, 24

Saddle, Young On Yik, 18

Pig's Chittings, Cheung Chong per set 22

Brains, Cheung No. per set 22

Feet, Cheung Keuk, lb. 15

Fry, Cheung Chap, 18

Head, Cheung Tai, 20

Heart, Cheung Sam, each 10

Kidneys, Cheung Yiu, each 10

Liver, Cheung Koo, lb. 10

For Chop, Cheung Fai Swah, 26

Leg, Cheung Fai, 26

Loin, Cheung Hui Tan, 26

Fat or Lard, Cheung Yau, 21

Sheep's Head and Feet, Young Tan Keuk, set 60

Heart, Young Sam, each 8

Kidneys, Young Yiu, each 12

Liver, Young Koo, lb. 18

Sending Figs, to order, Cheung Tai, 25

Seal, Seal, Shang Ngau Yau, 20

Mutton, Shang Young Yau, 26

Veal, Ngai Yai Yau,